THE

Worcester Magazine.

NUMBER X. VOLUME III.

For the *First* Week in JUNE, 1787.

WORCESTER, *(Maſſachuſetts)* Printed by I. THOMAS, by whom Subſcriptions, Eſſays, &c. &c. for this Work are taken in.

[Price Six Pence Single.]

ELIJAH DIX,

Has juſt received, in the laſt Veſſels from London, and opened for Sale, exceeding Cheap,

At his VARIETY STORE, in WORCESTER,

A Freſh, Large, and General Aſſortment

Of DRUGS and MEDICINES.

Alſo, a neat Aſſortment of HOSIERY, ſuitable for the ſeaſon, Phyſical Authors, Surgeon's Inſtruments of various kinds, Painter's Colours and Oils, &c.

He has alſo for SALE,

OIL Vitriol,
Aqua Fortis,
Ground Redwood,
Preſs Papers, Clothier's Cards,
Indigo, Otter,
Madder, Fuſtick,
Redwood and Logwood,
Copperas, &c. Alſo,
Figs, Raiſins, Cinnamon,
Cloves, Nutmegs,
Pepper, Allſpice,
Ginger, Loaf and Brown Sugars,
Weſt India and New-England Rum,
Brandy,
Wines of various kinds,
Watch Chains and Seals per dozen.
Dial Plates, &c.
Neat Beams with Copper Scales. Alſo,

An Aſſortment of Shop Furniture for Apothecaries,

With other Articles too many to enumerate.

Caſh, Pot and Pearl Aſh, Bees-Wax, and Flax-Seed, will be received in payment.

As ſaid DIX imports his Articles from the firſt Medicinal Warehouſes in England, Gentlemen Practitioners, Apothecaries, and others, may always depend upon being ſupplied with the very beſt articles in the Medicinal way, in large or ſmall quantities, on the beſt terms, as well by letter as if preſent.

Punctual attendance given at ſaid Store, and all favours gratefully acknowledged.

Worceſter, Nov. 7th, 1786.

To Cover, for the Seaſon,

At the Stable of LEVI PEASE, in Worcester,

THE beautiful grey horſe, known by the name of YOUNG RANGER.

Said horſe is above fifteen hands high, and is equal to any in the county for ſhape and carriage. The price is Two Dollars the Seaſon, or One Dollar the ſingle Leap.

Worceſter, May 19th, 1787.

List of LETTERS *remaining in the* POST OFFICE, *Worceſter.*

EDWARD Adams, *Munſon.*—Capt. Joſeph Atwood, *Oxford.*—Joſeph Baker, Eſq; *Weſtborough*, 2.—John Beard, *Worceſter.*—Reuben Curtis, *Southborough.*—Hon. Samuel Curtis, Eſq; *Worceſter.*—Clever Croſby, *Brookfield.*—Doctor Amos Cutting, *Marlborough.*—Anna Chandler, *Worceſter*, 2.—Daniel Forbes, jun. *Brookfield.*—Major John Farror, *Shrewſbury.*—Wheat Gilbert, *Brookfield.*—Aron Graves, *Palmer.*—Major Haſkill, *Springfield.*—James Henderſon, *Northborough.*—John Hinckley and Co. *Leiceſter.*—Aſher Johnſtone, *Palmer.*—Capt. Joſeph Livermore, *Spencer.*——Dr. James Mann, *Wrentham.*—Noah Mandell, *Barre.*—Eliſha Peck, *Southborough.*—John Paine, *Worceſter.*—Eleazer Rice, *Rutland.*—Major James Richardſon, *Leominſter.*—Knight Sprague, *Leiceſter.*—David Stone, *Peterſham.*—Enos Stockwell, *Weſtfield.*—Abigail Taylor, *Southborough.*—William Scott, *Palmer.*—Capt. Samuel Ward, *Lancaſter.*—Abigail Woodburn, *Worceſter.*—Joſeph Waſhburn, *New Braintree.*—John Whipple, *Sutton.*

To be SOLD, by

JAMES BUTLER,

Oppoſite the Meeting Houſe, in OXFORD,

FLOWERED Patches, fine and coarſe Calicoes, Calimancoes, Durants, Shalloons, Everlaſtings, Denmark Luſtres, Women's Silk Mitts, Gauze, Plumes, Chip Hats, Mode, Sattin, large Silk Handkerchiefs, India Cotton do. Knit Breeches Patters, Silk Knee Straps, Spotted Velvet, Shawls, Linen, Canvis for Stays, Buckram, Twiſt, &c. &c. *Alſo*,

Weſt India and New England Rum, Brandy, Sugar, Molaſſes, Tea, Coffee, Indigo, Powder, Shot, Logwood and Redwood, Pepper, Allſpice, Fur and Felt Hats of his own make, together with many other articles, all very cheap for Caſh. Conſtant attendance given, and all favours duly acknowledged.

☞ Furs, Wool, Flax, Flax Seed, Bees Wax and Old Pewter, received in pay.

WE the Subſcribers being appointed Commiſſioners by the Hon. *Joſeph Dorr*, Eſq; Judge of Probate for the County of Worceſter, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of Capt. JOHN MAYNARD, late of SHREWSBURY, in ſaid County, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, and ſix months being allowed the creditors to bring in and prove their claims, do hereby give notice, that we ſhall attend the buſineſs of our appointment at the houſe of Deacon BENJAMIN WOOD, innholder in WESTBOROUGH, in ſaid County, on the laſt Mondays of June, Auguſt, and September next, from one to five o'clock, P. M. on each of ſaid days.

ELIJAH BRIGHAM, } Commiſ-
Weſtborough, May 2d, 1787. NATHAN FISHER, } ſioners.

THE Proprietors of the Townſhip granted to SAMUEL LIVERMORE, Eſq; and others, are notified that their Meeting ſtands adjourned to Wedneſday the twentieth Day of June next, at the Houſe of BENJAMIN BIRD, Innholder in WALTHAM, at Ten of the Clock in the Forenoon; at which Time it is expected that all who are in Arrears for Taxes will diſcharge the ſame.

Waltham, May 21, 1787. LEONARD WILLIAMS, Prop'rs Clerk.

JACKS for SALE.

THE Subſcriber having exerted himſelf in procuring thoſe valuable Animals, called JACK ASSES, now offers two for SALE, to thoſe who wiſh to ſecond his efforts in promoting the publick good: And to remove the objection of the ſcarcity of CASH, will take his pay in SHIPPING HORSES, BEEF, PORK, &c.—The buſineſs of propagating MULES, is known to be ſo profitable, that it needs no comment.

Shrewſbury, June 3d, 1787. DANIEL GODDARD, jun.

WANTED, a likely Lad, about 14 years old, as an Apprentice to the POTTER's Trade. Enquire of the Printer.

VOL. III.] THE [NUMB. X.

WORCESTER MAGAZINE.

For the First Week in June, 1787.

HISTORY of the late WAR in AMERICA.

From the BRITISH ANNUAL REGISTER, *for* 1779.

WHATEVER hopes or motives operated towards a temporizing conduct on the ſide of England, it was ſoon perceivable, that no ſimilar cauſes influenced that of France. No ſooner was the account conveyed with unuſual diſpatch to that court, of the immediate effects, which the delivery of the reſcript from their miniſter ſeemed to have produced in London, than orders were inſtantly iſſued for the ſeizure of all thoſe Britiſh veſſels, which were found in any of the French ports. This example was followed by a ſimilar order in Great-Britain. But theſe meaſures produced no great effect on the one ſide or the other, as there were few ſhips in the ports of either.

March 18*th.*

The order for the ſeizure of the Britiſh veſſels, was in three days followed by another meaſure ſtill more deciſive, and which ſeemed as if it were intended by France, to affix ſuch a ſeal to her late declaration, as would not only convince her new allies of her ſincerity, but put it out of her own power to retract from her engagements with them. This was the publick audience and reception given to three American deputies, Dr. Franklin, Silas Deane, and Authur Lee, as ambaſſadours from the United States, by the French monarch. The deputies were introduced by M. de Vergennes, and received by the King, with the uſual formalities and ceremonials, which the etiquette of courts has eſtabliſhed on the introduction of miniſters from ſovereign ſtates. A great and ſtriking event, as any which has been known in the latter ages. Nothing could be deſired more mortifying to the Crown of Great-Britain.

21ſt.

Certain appearances were however, ſtill to be preſerved by France as well as by England; and the King's ordinance, affording new and extraordinary advantages to the captors of prizes, as an encouragement and ſpur to the vigour of the marine ſervice, although it was ſigned on the 28th of March, was kept dormant, without publication or effect, until the begining of July.

To complete the defenſive plan, which was declared to be only preliminary to one more effectual, to be taken up in due time, in England the militia were immediately called out and embodied, upon the riſing of parliament; and being joined by the regular forces, the numbers of the one being apportioned in ſome degree to that of the other, camps were formed at Wincheſter, Saliſbury, St. Edmund'sbury in Suffolk, Warley Common in Eſſex, and Coxheath in Kent. But the eyes and the confidence of the nation, were turned, as uſual, towards that naval force, which had ſo long been the object of its pride and hope.

This hope and confidence were ſtill farther increaſed, by the appointment of a diſtinguiſhed, and exceedingly popular Admiral, in the higheſt eſteem with his own profeſſion, as well as the publick, to the command of, what was called, the grand fleet at Portſmouth. It happened, however, moſt unhappily, that at this critical ſeaſon of national danger, our navy was not altogether capable of ſupporting the expectations which were formed. Some time elapſed before any conſiderable force could be got together.

We have for ſome years paſt ſeen, that complaints on this ſubject, and enquiries into the ſtate of the navy, have been repeatedly introduced and propoſed in parliament; that direct charges as to points of fact, of the utmoſt importance, have been frequently made and ſtrongly ſupported; that theſe charges have been no leſs ſtrongly and confidently denied; and that all propoſitions, which led to any direct and effectual inveſtigation of the

ſubject, have been uniformly rejected by prodigious majorities, as improper and impolitick in their own nature.

The minority charged the miniſters, on the preſent occaſion, with having entertained the King with the vain pageantry of a naval review, and having for this purpoſe kept the navy from more rational ſervice in America, in order to impoſe on the ſovereign, and to hide from his eyes their neglect of his moſt eſſential forces. Such means of gratifying royal or popular curioſity in the fair weather of peace, may well ſerve to hide defects, and to conceal weakneſs; but the rough ſeaſon and ſearching hand of war, will ſoon tear off the painted covering, and expoſe the deception.

Admiral Keppel was deſtined to the command of that fleet, to which was committed the defence of this iſland, the protection of the homeward bound trade, and the preſervation of the dignity and honour of the Britiſh flag in the adjoining ſeas. He arrived at Portſmouth to take upon him the command, in a few days after the delivery of the French reſcript. It now appears, from evidence which cannot be controverted, and which nothing leſs than the extraordinary events that followed could have brought forward, that he found matters in a very different ſtate, as well from the opinion which had been generally circulated, as from what he had himſelf been taught to expect. He aſſerted on his trial, and it was not contradicted, that inſtead of a ſtrong and well appointed fleet, capable of undertaking the great objects of ſervice laid before him, he then diſcovered to his aſtoniſhment, that there were only ſix ſail of the line, which were in any degree of condition for immediate ſervice; and that the paucity or condition of men or ſhips was not more alarming, than the deficiency of all kinds of naval ſtores was lamentable. The miniſters have ſince aſſerted, that there were many ſhips in condition, and ſufficient to form a ſtrong ſquadron; but they were at that time diſperſed on various ſervices; and could not be collected together ſo ſoon as they wiſhed, though early enough for uſe. Whatever merit might have been in this matter, the admiral, accommodating himſelf to the actual ſtate of affairs, and to the neceſſity of the time, acted with ſuch prudence, caution, and diſcretion, as fully prevented that increaſe of the publick alarm and apprehenſion, which a diſplay of theſe circumſtances muſt neceſſarily have occaſioned. Without noiſe, and without complaint, he urged his private applications to the Admiralty with ſuch aſſiduity and effect, that a new ſpirit, and unuſual degree of vigour, were ſuddenly ſeen to pervade the naval department; and ſuch induſtry was uſed in preparation, that by the middle of June, he was enabled to take the ſeas, with a fleet of twenty ſail of the line, and a promiſe of ſpeedy and effectual reinforcement.

In this anxious ſituation of affairs, and in ſuch imperfect preparation, great reliance was placed by the publick, in the acknowledged naval abilities and ſkill of a commander, the ſettled fame of whoſe cool and determined courage, might make him dare to be prudent. He had been concerned in many of the moſt ſplendid ſervices of the late war, and ſtood particularly high in the eſtimation of Lord Anſon and Lord Hawke. In the navy he was in a manner adored. It was ſtrongly expreſſed by an eminent member of parliament, "that all deſcriptions of men ſeemed pleaſed with the choice, and to feel their own ſecurity included in his appointment."

However flattering theſe circumſtances might be, his taking ſuch a command, was not without its difficulties, and afforded much room for ſerious reflection. It is indeed highly flattering to, and one of thoſe needs of virtue and ability, which perhaps affords the moſt poignant gratification, that however they may be neglected and laid by, in the halcyon days of quiet and ſecurity, they muſt be ſought to with reverence, and called into action with honour, in the ſeaſons of trouble and peril. But the Admiral had, upon this occaſion, a great deal to riſque, and he expected nothing. His circumſtances were not ſuch as to prompt him to ſeek for new perils, and his time of life, and ſtate of health, naturally led to a deſire of eaſe, rather than to the fatigues, hardſhips, and difficulties, not only of an active employment, but of a moſt critical ſervice. The well earned glory acquired in forty years ſervice, was now to be ſtaked upon a ſingle caſt, and could receive no great addition from winning. And it could not be without much reluctance, that a ſituation in life, which it would be ſo extremely difficult in any reſpect to have mended, ſhould be committed to any new hazard. This is, with few additions, his own natural and affecting way of ſtating his ſituation.

His political ſituation increaſed all theſe difficulties, and evidently rendered the meaſure extremely hazardous. Every officer who has ever been entruſted with a great and important command, muſt experimentally know, how much his ſucceſs and his fame depends, upon the ſupport which he has at home. In this ſupport is to be included, the countenance of thoſe miniſters, who are in effect his employers, as well as the meaſure of ſupply which they mete out for the ſupport of his ſervice. Oppoſition in parliament, and a difference of opinion in political matters, have, in former times as well as the preſent, been alledged as a cauſe of the oppreſſion of officers in military commands. "I go to ſerve againſt your enemies," ſaid Villars to Louis the XIVth, "but I leave mine in your cloſet." Miniſters, on the other hand, are apt to accuſe them of failure in duty, on account of diſaffection to the power of perſons whom they hate. It is however certain, that in the latter caſe, this miſconduct can ſeldom happen, without being very evident to the diſcerning eyes of their own profeſſion. But in the former, the character of a commander may be whiſpered away, without any direct charge being laid againſt his conduct, or any avowed cenſure from thoſe, under whoſe auſpices and inſtructions he had acted.

[*To be continued.*]

For the WORCESTER MAGAZINE.

CHRESTON's MISCELLANY. No. XIII.

THERE is a dignity in a man of ſound judgment and obſervation, which reſides in no other. Should nature have denied him that exteriour gracefulneſs of form, which is of ſuch general influence, yet if our eyes are not ſtruck with the momentary ſplendour it produces, our mind quickly ſupplies the deficiency, by converting our attention to that more ſolid luſtre, which beams from within.

Found your reputation on your own merits, and not on the demerits of others; and do not think to exalt yourſelf, by depreſſing your equals.

You ought to treat your ſuperiours with deference and reſpect—your equals with friendſhip and eſteem—and your inferiours with freedom and good nature, and keep up a proper dignity in yourſelf.

The ſun does not ſtay to be implored to impart his light and heat:—Follow his benign example—do all the good thou canſt, before it be aſked.

If thy lot be mean, be contented with poverty:—If thou attaineſt riches and power, be a friend to the indigent, and remove the yoke of oppreſſion from the neck of the virtuous.

Be careful of your word, even in keeping the moſt trifling appointments; but do not blame another for a failure of that kind, until you have heard his excuſe.

SENTENCE of DEATH

Againſt *John Wheeler*, *Henry McCullock*, *Jaſon Parmiter*, *Daniel Luddington*, *Alpheus Colten*, and *James White*, for TREASON, paſſed at the Supreme Judicial Court at *Northampton*, the 21ſt of April, 1787. Pronounced by the Hon. WILLIAM CUSHING, Eſq; Chief Juſtice, viz.

Priſoners at the Bar!

YOU have been ſeverally indicted, fairly tried, and found guilty upon the fulleſt evidence, of the heinous, all deſtructive crime of Treaſon, of renouncing your allegiance to the community and its laws, from which you received protection to your perſons and eſtates, of conſpiring to levy and actually levying a publick cruel war, againſt your fellow countrymen, to overthrow the whole adminiſtration of publick juſtice, to ſubvert all rule and government, and to reduce the good people to lawleſs power, anarchy and confuſion, and for theſe horrid purpoſes, of frequently and traiterouſly aſſembling in arms and warlike array, plundering, captivating, killing and murdering divers good and peaceable citizens of the commonwealth.

Standing convicted of theſe horrid treaſons, the Attorney-General has been obliged, by the duty of his office, to move for the judgment of law, which is DEATH, to be awarded againſt each of you for your offence. It becomes you now to arouſe ſpeedily to a ſenſe of the nature and aggravation of your crimes,

and of that heavy weight of *guilt* which is brought upon you, by rising in arms against government, which is the only mean that Heaven hath put into our hands to secure the blessings of society against the violence of wicked, passionate and restless men; your guilt by rising up in rebellion against that free and excellent constitution, which has been the admiration of the world, which but a few years since, was expresly and solemnly established by the great body of the people through the whole state, for themselves and their posterity, and adapted as much as human wisdom could devise, to guard all the civil and sacred rights of every subject, to secure their peace and every thing that is held dear in society. You have with an inveterate spirit conspired and risen up in arms from time to time, against the administration of publick justice, with threats and violence, and with a high hand stopping or endeavouring to stop the whole course and execution of the laws, the only regular means that can be instituted to redress all private injuries, the only dread of and security against the midnight burglar and the highway robber and assassin.

Instead of obeying that sacred law of charity, of kindness, of mutual good will, of following peace with all men, and as much a possible, promoting one another's happiness, so strictly commanded by the Saviour of the world, have you not been stirring up rage and tumult, war and bloodshed, and as much as in you lay, endeavouring to spread universal misery and distress among your brethren, fellow citizens of the same community? Instead of a due reverence to authority, and submission to government, enjoined in the holy scriptures as indispensable duties upon all Christians, have you not endeavoured with all your might, to overturn all government and order, to shake off all restraints, human and divine, to give up yourselves wholly to the power of the most restless, malevolent, destructive, tormenting passions? To introduce wild anarchy and confusion through the whole country, with all the horrours, cruelties and carnage of *civil war*, which some of your impious leaders have actually threatened, tending to involve numerous families, men, women and children, melancholy helpless widows and tender orphans, in anxiety and ruin inconceivable? Civil war! that forest of all calamities, the most dreadful curse that can befal a guilty people, devoted by God to destruction!

You have enlisted into such an impious conspiracy against your country, its government and all its laws, into such a hardy, dangerous course of conduct, naturally tending to every species of mischief and criminality, as must make you partakers in the horrid guilt of all the consequent evils. Evils and mischiefs to your country, which a long life of repentance and regular virtuous conduct could never fully attone for. You have abused the reason which God has given you, rejected the kind advice of your friends, neighbours and relations, despised the unparalleled mercy of government, which freely offered pardon for past offences, upon the mild condition alone of ceasing your outrages and engaging to be faithful citizens for the future.

Ridiculing this mercy, you have gone on obstinately hardening your hearts more and more, shewing yourselves irreclaimable, and that your lives are inconsistent with the peace and preservation of society. You have trampled upon the most sacred laws of your Maker, violating all those sacred ties which bind man to man in friendly happy connexion, and which hold society together. You and your accomplices have seized and carried about as prisoners, good and peaceable citizens, for no other cause than being faithful to their oaths and to the government, from which they and we all receive protection; bayoneting, plundering and firing upon innocent people, without provocation. Add to all the heinous crime of murder, which lieth at the door of every one of you, unhappy prisoners at the bar. The innocent blood of *Walker*, to whom you, *Parmenter*, gave the malicious, cruel deadly blow, cries aloud against you for vengeance, which suffereth not murderers to live.

What but a heart void of the fear of God, regardless of the life of man, and hardened against all sense of social duties, could instigate you? How dared you lift a murderous hand against a faithful citizen, in the execution of his duty, only to apprehend you to answer to lawful authority for your treasonable practices. And although the rest were not present at the horrid, fatal deed, yet that vicious union which linked you all together in rebellion against government, against peace, order, publick justice, against your virtuous fellow subjects,

naturally producing the moſt dreadful effects of every kind, muſt make you all ſharers in each others guilt. The blood of innocents from Berkſhire, ſlain by your traitorous accomplices, join in the call for juſtice and for ſatisfaction.

And where are thoſe your companions, who fell victims to their own folly and yours, in the deſperate attempt upon the *Arſenal?* God forbid! But may not their ſouls, in the dark abodes below, where hope never comes, be now complaining, in torment, that your enticement, your influence or your orders, under *Shays*, were the cauſe which plunged them into eternity, thoughtleſs and unprepared? Your own conſciences, upon reflection on theſe things, muſt ſtrongly dictate, that you have forfeited your lives to your abuſed, offended, injured country. And by thoſe only, by the laws of God and man, can your numerous injuries be atoned for, or your guilt be done away.

It becomes you then ſeriouſly to turn your thoughts inward, to ſummon up all the powers of your ſouls, to prepare for the ſolemn ſcenes which lie before you. Man has but one life, and that a ſhort one, to prepare for eternity. Yours is almoſt run out, being hurried on by crimes to an untimely fate; *crimes*, which require that you ſhould ſuffer as malefactors and publick examples of terrour to the world, to deter from ſuch dangerous all deſtructive inroads upon ſociety. You muſt therefore ſoon appear for another, and infinitely more ſolemn trial, at the tremendous bar of Almighty God, the final and Supreme Judge of all mankind, to anſwer for all the wrongs and violences you have committed againſt your fellow men, and for every ſecret, vicious thought and action of your lives, which will then be brought into judgment. Can thine heart endure, and thine hands be ſtrong, when the Lord thy God ſhall deal with thee?

Think not to avoid the juſtice of human laws, but prepare to eſcape the righteous judgment of Heaven, which will fall heavy upon all impenitent, preſumptuous, hard hearted offenders. Far be it from us, to wiſh to aggravate your unhappineſs. From our ſouls we pity, exhort and pray for you, that you may ſo improve the precious moments of life that remain to you, in tears of bitter repentance and contrition, in unceaſing prayer, and fervent application, to the mercy of Almighty God, through the merits of the great Redeemer of the world, as that you may obtain his pardon and everlaſting favour.

And now the ſolemn ſentence and judgment of the law, and of your country, which the Court have awarded for your offence, and muſt be pronounced againſt each of you—painful to us, but fatal to you, as to this world—is this:

"You ſhall go from hence to priſon, from whence you came, and thence to the place of execution, and there be each of you hanged by the neck, until you are dead."

And God Almighty have mercy on each of your ſouls!

GENERAL ELECTION, at BOSTON, 1787.

BOSTON, June 4.

WEDNESDAY laſt the gentlemen returned to ſerve as Senators and Repreſentatives in General Court, met at the State Houſe, agreeably to the Conſtitution, and took the oaths and ſubſcribed the declaration required, before the Governour and Council for the time being, who then withdrew. The Senate made choice of the Hon. SAMUEL ADAMS, Eſq; for their Preſident; and the Houſe of Repreſentatives choſe the Hon. JAMES WARREN, Eſq; for their Speaker; and being again joined by the Governour and Council (who were eſcorted to the State Houſe by the Company of Independent Cadets, commanded by Col. *Bradford*) they proceeded to the Old Brick Meeting Houſe, where a ſermon well adapted to the occaſion, was delivered by the Rev. Mr. *Lyman*, of Hatfield, from ROM. xiii. 4. *For he is the Miniſter of God to thee for good.*

In the afternoon the two Branches of the General Court again met, and the Senate having examined the returns of the votes for Senators and Counſellors, they informed the Houſe of Repreſentatives that there were a number of vacancies by reaſon of deficiencies in the elections; whereupon the two Houſes met in Convention, to fill up the vacancies according to the Conſtitution; and, after filling up one for the County of Suffolk, they adjourned to the next day, when they completed the remainder.

And, on Saturday laſt, the whole legiſlative Body met in Convention, and made choice of the following gentlemen as COUNSELLORS, viz.

Hon. William Phillips, Nathan Cuſhing, Jonathan Greenleaf, Edward Cutts, Cotton Tufts, Joſeph B. Varnum, Elijah Dwight, Oliver Phelps, and Samuel Curtis, Eſquires.

A List of the SENATORS *for the ſeveral Counties, is as follows, viz.*

COUNTY *of* SUFFOLK.

Hon. Samuel Adams, William Phillips, Cotton Tufts, Stephen Metcalf, * Elijah Dunbar, and * Benja. Auſtin, jun. Eſquires.

COUNTY *of* ESSEX.

Hon. * Aaron Wood, Benjamin Goodhue, * Peter Coffin, Triſtram Dalton, Stephen Choate, and Jonathan Greenleaf, Eſquires.

COUNTY *of* MIDDLESEX.

Hon. * Ebenezer Bridge, Joſeph B. Varnum, * Iſaac Stearns, Joſeph Hoſmer, and * Walter McFarland, Eſquires.

COUNTY *of* HAMPSHIRE.

Hon. Caleb Strong, Oliver Phelps, * John Haſtings, and * David Snead, Eſquires.

COUNTY *of* PLYMOUTH.

Hon. * Nathan Mitchell, Nathan Cuſhing, and Charles Turner, Eſquires.

COUNTY *of* BARNSTABLE.

Hon. * Thomas Smith, Eſquire.

COUNTY *of* BRISTOL.

Hon. * Abraham White, * Penuel Biſhop, and * Holden Slocum, Eſquires.

COUNTY *of* YORK.

Hon. Edward Cutts, and * Triſtram Jordon, Eſquires.

COUNTIES *of* DUKES COUNTY *and* NANTUCKET.

* Hon. Matthew Mayhew, Eſquire.

COUNTY *of* WORCESTER.

Hon. Abel Wilder, * Jonathan Grout, * Samuel Curtis, * Amos Singletary, and Seth Waſhburn, Eſquires.

COUNTY *of* CUMBERLAND.

Hon. Joſiah Thatcher, Eſquire.

COUNTY *of* LINCOLN.

Hon. * Samuel Thompſon, Eſquire.

COUNTY *of* BERKSHIRE.

Hon. Thompſon J. Skinner, and Elijah Dwight, Eſquires.

REPRESENTATIVES.

By the Returns from the ſeveral Towns, it appears that the following Gentlemen are choſen to repreſent them the enſuing year, viz.

Boſton, Hon. Caleb Davis, Hon. Samuel A. Otis, Thomas Dawes, * Charles Jarvis, Samuel Breck, John Coffin Jones, Eſquires, and * Mr. John Winthrop.

Roxbury, Thomas Clarke, and * John Read, Eſquires.

Dorcheſter, James Bowdoin, jun. Eſq.

Milton, * Hon. James Warren, Eſq.

Braintree, Col. Ebenezer Thayer, jun.

Weymouth, * Col. Aſa White.

Hingham, Capt. Theophilus Cuſhing.

Dedham, Mr. Nathaniel Kingſbury.

Medfield, * Capt. John Baxter, jun.

Stoughton, * Elijah Dunbar, Eſq. and * Col. Frederick Pope.

Sharon, * Mr. Benjamin Randell.

Bellingham, * Lieut. Aaron Holbrook.

Medway, * Mr. Moſes Richardſon, jun.

Wrentham, * Mr. John Whiting.

Brookline, Mr. John Goddard.

Needham, * Mr. Robert Fuller, jun.

Walpole, * Mr. Enoch Ellis.

Franklin, * Capt. Thomas Bacon.

COUNTY *of* ESSEX.

Salem, Mr. Richard Ward, Mr. Ebenezer Beckford, * Richard Manning, and * Edward Pulling, Eſquires.

Danvers, * Hon. Samuel Holten, Eſq.

Ipſwich, * John Manning and John Patch, Eſquires.

Newbury, * Mr Nathaniel Amo[illegible].

Newbury-Port, * Hon. Jona. Greenleaf and * Theophilus Parſons, Eſquires.

Marblehead, * Hon. Azor Orne, Eſq; Jona. Glover, Eſq; * Col. Thomas R. Gerry, and Mr. Burrill Divereux.

Lynn and Lynnfield, John Carnes, Eſq.

Andover, * Mr. Peter Oſgood, jun.

Beverly, Larkin Thorndike, Eſq; and Mr. Joſeph Wood.

Rowley, Capt. Thomas Mighill.

Saliſbury, Mr. Joſeph March.

Haverhill, * Mr. Iſaac Oſgood.

Glouceſter, * Capt. William Pearſon.

Topſfield, * Mr. Thomas Emerſon.

Almſbury, * Capt. John Bernard.

Bradford, * Daniel Thurſton, Eſq.

Methuen, * Capt. Ebenezer Carlton.

Boxford, * Mr. Nathan Andrews.

COUNTY *of* MIDDLESEX.

Cambridge, * Stephen Dana, Eſq.

Watertown, * Dr. Marſhall Spring.

Woburn, * Mr. Timothy Winn.

Concord, * Mr. Iſaac Hubbard.

Newton, * Capt. Edward Fuller.

Reading, * Mr. William Flint.

Marlborough, Col. Edward Barnes.

Billerica, * William Thompſon, Eſq.

Framingham, Major Jonathan Hale.

Lexington, * Mr. Joſeph Symonds.

Chelmsford, * Major John Minot.

Sherburne, * Deacon William Tucker.

Sudbury, * William Rice, Eſq.

Malden, * Capt. Benjamin Blaney.

Weſton, * Capt. Iſaac Jones.

Medford, * Mr. James Wyman.

Stow and Boxborough, * Dr. C. Whitman.

Hopkinton, Capt. Walter McFarland.

Weſtford, * Deacon Samuel Fletcher.

Waltham, * Mr. Abner Sanderſon.

Pepperrell, * Mr. Joſeph Heald.

Townſend, * Capt. Daniel Adams.

Dracut, * Parker Varnum, Eſq.

Bedford, * Mr. John Webber.

Holliſton, * Samuel Park, Eſq.

Acton and Carliſle, * Mr. Thomas Noyes.

Lincoln, * Hon. Eleazer Brooks, Eſq.

Wilmington, * Capt. John Harnden.

Tewkſbury, * Deacon Ezra Kindell.

Littleton, * Lieut. Samuel Read.

Eaſt Sudbury, * Mr. Phineas Gleaſon.

COUNTY *of* HAMPSHIRE.

Springfield, Samuel Lyman, Eſq.

Long Meadow, * Mr. William Stebbins.

Wilbraham, Capt. Phineas Stebbins.

Northampton and Eaſthampton, Mr. Benjamin Sheldon, and * Col. William Lyman.

Hadley, Capt. Oliver Smith.
South Hadley, * Hon. Noah Goodman, Esq.
Amherst, * Mr. Daniel Cooley.
Hatfield, * Mr. Benjamin Smith.
Whately, * Mr. Josiah Allis.
Williamsburgh, Mr. William Bodman.
Westfield, Mr. Samuel Fowler, and * John Ingersol, Esq.
Greenfield, David Snead, Esq.
Shelburne, * Lieut. Robert Wilson.
Conway, Lieut. Robert Hamilton.
Sunderland, * Mr. Giles Hubbard.
Northfield, * Capt. Elisha Hunt.
Brimfield, Capt. Joseph Browning.
Pelham, * Lieut. Joseph Packard.
Blandford, * Deacon Robert Blair.
New Salem, * Lieut. Ezekiel Kellogg, jun.
Belchertown, * Deacon Joseph Smith.
Colraine, Col. Hugh McClallen.
Ashfield, * Mr. Chiliab Smith, jun.
Worthington, * Mr Jonathan Brewster.
Shutesbury, Mr. Asaph Lyon.
Chesterfield, * Col. Benjamin Bonney.
Westhampton, * Mr. Sylvester Judd.
Cummington, Capt. William Ward.

COUNTY of PLYMOUTH.

Plymouth, Joshua Thomas, Esq; and * Mr. Thomas Davis.
Scituate, * Capt. Enoch Collamore.
Marshfield, * Capt. Joseph Bryant.
Duxborough, * Mr. Zedekiah Sanger.
Bridgwater, * Capt. Elisha Mitchell.
Middleborough, * Joshua White, Esq; * Noah Fearing, Esq; * Mr. Perez Thomas, and * Mr. Ebenezer Wood.
Rochester, * Mr. Abraham Holmes, and * Capt. Nathaniel Hammond.
Plympton, Capt. Francis Shurtliff.
Pembroke, * Mr. Samuel Gould.
Kingston, Capt. Ebenezer Washburn.
Hanover, * Capt. Samuel Curtis.
Abington, * Mr. Jacob Smith, jun.
Wareham, Capt. David Nye.

COUNTY of BARNSTABLE.

Barnstable, Mr. Lot Nye.
Sandwich, * Thomas Bourn, Esq; and * Dr. Thomas Smith.
Yarmouth, * Mr. Jonathan Howes.
Harwick, Hon. Solomon Freeman, Esq;
Wellfleet, Capt. Jeremiah Bickford.

COUNTY of BRISTOL.

Taunton, * Col. Nathaniel Leonard.
Rehoboth, * Mr. Penuel Bishop, * Mr. Frederick Drown, and * Mr. William Winsor.
Swansey, Mr. Christopher Mason, and * Mr. James Luther, jun.
Dartmouth, * Mr. Giles Slocum, and * Mr. David Willcox.
Norton, Mr. Seth Smith, jun.
Attleborough, * Mr. William Stanley.
Dighton, * Col. Silvester Richmond.
Freetown, * Mr. Ambrose Barnaby, and * Capt. Jail Hathway.
Raynham, Mr. Josiah Dean.
Easton, * Col. Abiel Mitchell.
Berkley, * Mr. John Babbit.
New Bedford, * Col. Seth Pope.

COUNTY of DUKES COUNTY.

No returns.

COUNTY of NANTUCKET.

No returns.

COUNTY of WORCESTER.

Worcester, Capt. Samuel Brooks.
Lancaster, * Mr. Michael Newhall.
Mendon, * Edward Thompson, Esq.
Brookfield, Mr. Daniel Forbes, and * Mr. Nathaniel Jenks.
Oxford, Capt. Jeremiah Learned.
Charlton, * Capt. Samuel Robinson, and * Mr. Caleb Curtis.
Sutton, * Amos Singletary, Esq; and * Dr. James Freeland.
Leicester, * Col. Samuel Denny.
Spencer, * Lieut. James Hathway.
Rutland, * Rufus Putnam, Esq.
Paxton, * Mr. Abraham Washburn.
Oakham, * Capt. Jonathan Bullard.
Barre, * Capt. John Black.
New Braintree, * Mr. Benjamin Joslyn.
Southborough, * Capt. Seth Newton.
Westborough, Capt. Stephen Maynard.
Northborough, * Capt. Isaac Davis.
Shrewsbury, * Capt. Isaac Harrington.
Lunenburgh, * Capt. John Fuller.
Fitchburgh, * Deacon Daniel Putnam.
Uxbridge, * Dr. Samuel Willard.
Harvard, * Josiah Whitney, Esq.
Dudley, * Mr. Jonathan Day.
Bolton and Berlin, * Mr. Simon Houghton.
Upton, * Capt. Thomas Marshall.
Sturbridge, * Mr. Joshua Harding, jun.
Leominster, * Major David Wilder.
Hardwick, * Major Martin Kingsley.
Holden, * Mr. Josiah Stratton.
Western, Capt. Isaac Gleason.
Douglas, * Hon. John Taylor, Esq.
Grafton, * Col. Duke D[illegible]y.
Petersham, Jonathan [illegible]out, Esq; and * Capt. Samuel Peckham.
Royalston, * John Frye, Esq.
Westminster, * Mr. Josiah Puffer.
Templeton, * Capt. Ezekiel Knowlton.
Princeton, Hon. Moses Gill, Esq.
Ashburnham, * Mr. Jacob Willard.
Winchendon, * Hon. Abel Wilder, Esq.
Northbridge, * Capt Josiah Wood.
Ward, * Capt. Samuel Eddy.
Athol, * Deacon Jesse Kendall.
Millford, * Mr. David Stearns.
Sterling, Capt. Benjamin Richardson.
Boylston, * Lieut. Jonas Temple.

COUNTY of YORK.

York, * Capt. Esaias Preble.
Kittery, * Mr. Mark Adams.
Wells, * Capt. Joseph Hubbard.
Arundel, * Thomas Perkins, Esq.
Biddeford, Jeremiah Hill, Esq.
Sandford, * Major Samuel Noyson.
Fryburgh, Mr. Moses Ames.

COUNTY of CUMBERLAND.

Gorham, Hon. Josiah Thatcher, Esq.

COUNTY of BERKSHIRE.

Sheffield, John Ashley, jun. Esq.
Great Barrington, * Major William King.

Stockbridge, *Hon. Theodore Sedgwick, Esq.
Pittsfield, * Henry Van Shaack, Esq; and
* Capt. David Bush.
Richmond, Mr. William Lusk.
Williamston, Hon. Thompson J. Skinner, Esq.
Becket, * Nathaniel Kingsley, Esq.
Alford, * William Brunson, Esq.
Louden, * Mr. Joshua Lawton.
Partridgefield, * Mr. Henry Badger.

COUNTY of LINCOLN.

Pownalborough, Mr. David Sylvester.
Bristol, William Jones, Esq.
Hallowell, Dr. Daniel Cony.

Those Gentlemen with this mark (*) *were not of the Senate or House, the last year.*

Mr. *Samuel Cooper* is chosen Clerk of the Senate; and *George R. Minot*, Esq; Clerk of the House of Representatives.

The Rev. Mr. PETER THACHER, is rechosen Chaplain to both branches of the Hon. Legislature.

On Thursday last, the Committee of both Branches of the Legislature, appointed to examine and count the votes returned for Governour, for the Year ensuing, reported the whole number for Governour to be 24,588, of which His Excellency JOHN HANCOCK, Esquire, had 18,459.

No choice of a gentleman to fill the office of Lieutenant Governour, for the ensuing year, having been made by the people, the Hon. House of Representatives, agreeably to the Constitution, proceeded, last Friday, to ballot for two Candidates for that office, to be sent up to the Hon. Senate; when His Honour THOMAS CUSHING, Esquire, (who had an unanimous vote) and the Honourable NATHANIEL GORHAM, Esquire, were chosen, and sent up accordingly:—The Senate then proceeded to the election of a LIEUTENANT GOVERNOUR, and his Honour THOMAS CUSHING, Esq; was unanimously elected.

Friday afternoon (agreeably to notice previously given by his Excellency) at five o'clock, precisely, the Governour and Lieutenant Governour elect, having been formally notified of their respective elections, came into the Representatives' Chamber, where the two Branches of the General Court were convened—when his Excelleney the Governour was pleased to address the Legislature as follows, viz.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

A VERY respectable committee, by you appointed, have notified me, that the citizens of this Commonwealth, have elected me Governour for the year ensuing.

To promote the happiness of my native country, hath always been the great object of my pursuit, and to merit the approbation of my fellow citizens, was ever my highest ambition—defective as I may have been, in the pursuit of the first, I should feel myself ungrateful to an high degree, did I not, upon the present occasion, acknowledge the kind partiality of my countrymen, in granting me so great a share of the second.

When from a want of health, I retired from the place of Chief Magistrate of this Commonwealth, I did not expect to be again called to the important trust; but since my fellow citizens have, without any solicitations of mine, seen fit, in the present day, to call upon me for my exertions, I cannot abuse that partiality, which they have so often manifested towards me, by declining the office.

The suffrages of a free people, would in common times, render an apology for my appearing in this place, quite unnecessary; but in the present situation of publick affairs, it becomes necessary for me to declare, that I am so far from accepting the office, from a dependence upon my own ability, to restore the Government to its needed tranquillity, that it is, gentlemen, on your wisdom and prudence alone, I rely, for those measures which may lead us to publick safety: From you, the people will look for those laws and ordinances, which will secure the blessings intended for them, by the happy constitution of government they have established. Of me, they have a right to expect, that I shall exert the powers vested in me, for their benefit and advantage; and it shall be my highest ambition, not to disappoint them. To preserve, Gentlemen, sacredly and inviolate, our excellent constitution of government; to relieve as much as possible, the burdens of the people, and to maintain a strict adherence to private and publick justice, shall be the great objects of my administration; and in the pursuit of them, I doubt not of your assistance and support, as well as those of all good men.

Having declared, gentlemen, my acceptance of the office to which I am elected, I am now ready to comply with the qualifying requisitions of the Constitution.

JOHN HANCOCK.

His Honour the Lieutenant Governour, then addressed the Legislature as follows:

Gentlemen of the Senate, and
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

I HAVE been informed, by a respectable Committee of both houses, that you have been pleased to elect me to the office of Lieutenant Governour, for the year ensuing. I have a due sense of the honour you have conferred upon me, in this appointment. I consider it as a mark of your esteem and confidence. It has been my constant aim, while I have had the honour of being employed in the publick service, to consult, and to the utmost of my abilities, to promote the best interest of the people; and it has afforded me the highest satisfaction, that my conduct has generally met their approbation. I am obliged to you, for the polite manner in which you have acquainted me with this appointment:—I now declare my accept-

ance of it, and you may reſt aſſured, I ſhall endeavour to diſcharge the duties of this office, with faithfulneſs and impartiality, and am ready to take the oaths and ſubſcribe the declarations required by the Conſtitution.

THOMAS CUSHING.

After which the Hon. Preſident of the Senate, in conformity to the Conſtitution, adminiſtered to the Governour and Lieutenant Governour, the oaths therein required, which, with the declarations, being ſubſcribed by them, in preſence of the Legiſlature, the Secretary, by direction of the Hon. Preſident of the Senate, declared His Excellency JOHN HANCOCK, Eſquire, to be Governour, and his Honour THOMAS CUSHING, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governour of this Commonwealth, for the year enſuing.

Summary of late Intelligence.

LONDON, March 1.

SEVERAL months ſince, a medical correſpondent, in the General Evening Poſt, gave the hiſtory of a diſeaſe, introduced by the *faſhionable* practice of *tranſplanting* the teeth: The patient, a young lady of great beauty and merit, after having been attended by ſome of the moſt eminent phyſicians in this metropolis, ſunk under the diſorder. Since that period a more particular and *alarming* account of it has been given, by the ingenious Doctor Duncan, of Edinburgh, in the following words:

"A new diſeaſe has lately been diſcovered in London, occaſioned by the tranſplanting of teeth from the head of one perſon, to that of another. The mortality from it, is computed at nearly *two* deaths, to *ten* diſeaſes; and about one to every hundred, who receive the teeth by tranſplantation, is affected by this diſeaſe. Ulcerations of the throat and gums, with eruptions on the ſkin, are its chief marks. When death takes place, it is from the occurrence of *ſpaſmus*. For five or ſix weeks after tranſplanting, the teeth look well, and are as firm as others. A cure has been attempted in vain, by the Peruvian bark; and it has proved fatal, after the uſe of mercury, although ſome caſes have yielded to medicine."

March 30.—The manufacturers employed by Meſſrs. Pedders and Emert, in their ſpinning works at Hodder Bridge, near Preſton, Lancaſhire, were lately alarmed, by an uncommon diſtemper breaking out, and ſpreading amongſt them with great rapidity. Upon Wedneſday, Feb. the 14th, a healthy young woman dropped down ſuddenly, in ſtrong convulſions, and remained in that ſituation, near 24 hours, with only a few ſlight intervals, of about ten minutes each. After this time, the convulſions returned for ſeveral days, in fits of a quarter of an hour, and of four hours continuance, but with much longer intervals. Upon the Friday following, another perſon, who had worked with this woman, was alſo affected in the ſame manner; upon Saturday, eight more; upon Sunday, ſix, and upon Monday, four. The patients had little or no warning, of the approach of the fits, but fell down ſpeechleſs, and remained perfectly delirious, during their continuance, with the body bent backwards, and ſo powerfully convulſed, that five or ſix people, were ſcarcely ſufficient to prevent a girl from biting and tearing herſelf, or daſhing her head againſt the wall or floor.—On Sunday, the terrours of theſe people, and all around them, were increaſed to the higheſt pitch, by the ſpreading of the complaint, and ſtill more by the inefficacy of all the means yet tried, for their recovery; and the dreadful idea, that their diſeaſe was the plague, or ſome ſimilar infection, introduced by the cotton.

A phyſician of this place, being conſulted, diſcovered that the diſeaſe was entirely nervous; that the perſon firſt affected, had been thrown into that ſituation, by the wanton application of a living mouſe to her cheek; an animal which excited in her, a kind of horrour; and that the reſt, who were chiefly young women, had been afflicted, merely by a kind of ſympathetick contagion. The application of electricity, of nervous medicines, but above all, the ſeparation of the patients, and the quieting of their apprehenſions, by aſſurances of ſpeedy recovery, ſoon put a ſtop to the progreſs of the diſorder, and effected a cure, inſomuch that they are all at work again, and have had no return of the complaint ſince. The above is a ſtriking inſtance of the powerful influence of fear, and other paſſions of the mind, upon the body, well known indeed to gentlemen of the faculty, but ſcarcely credible to thoſe who have not had opportunities of obſerving their effects.

Feb. 8.—On Thurſday ſe'nnight, died, in Liffey ſtreet, Dublin, ——— Barry, Eſq; of the county of Cork.—His death was occaſioned, by a total ſuppreſſion of all evacuation, though he was attended by moſt of the faculty in Dublin.—Mr. Barry was ſuppoſed to have been the fatteſt man ever ſeen in Ireland, being 41 ſtone weight, the famous Edward Bright, of Malden, in Eſſex, being only two ſtone heavier.—It was with difficulty ſixteen men could manage the corpſe to the hearſe, and the grave, in committing him to which, the rope broke, and the coffin tumbled in.—It is evident, that his wonderful accumulation of fleſh, plugged up the *viſcera*, and deſtroyed the *periſtaltick* motion of the inteſtines.

Some blind children, educated and ſupported by a Philanthrophick Society of Pa-

ris, have lately been preſented to the King and Queen of Verſailles, and exhibited in their preſence, great knowledge of ſeveral arts. Some of them diſcovered the greateſt facility in the various branches of printing and book-binding, &c. others gave the moſt evident proofs of the ſucceſs of their applications to geography, and arithmetical calculations. Their majeſties expreſſed the higheſt ſatisfaction at their efforts, and ſpoke in very high terms of commendation, of Mr. Hawy, who, by exemplary diligence and induſtry, has reſtored ſo many members to ſociety; and there remains not a doubt, but his deſerts in the end, will be fully recompenced.

LAW REPORT.

Meſſrs. Taſtet and Co. of London, merchants, againſt the Prince of Salm Kerbourg, lately determined at Paris.

This celebrated cauſe was inſtituted at Paris, to recover 20,000l. ſterling, which the Prince of Salm, got from them. At the latter end of the year 1783, the Prince of Salm ſent his agent, the Sieur Faulconier, to London, with orders to offer a capital of 100,000l. ſterling, upon certain conditions; among which, was, that he ſhould name a partner. He accordingly named the Marquis of Cavalcabo. His highneſs, inſtead of furniſhing the capital he had offered, availed himſelf of the right the partnerſhip gave the Marquis, of drawing bills of exchange, to get the abovementioned ſum from them. Not contented with this, when he found they would advance no more, he, by means of his agent, enticed one of the partners to Calais, where he procured him to be arreſted. This gentleman was confined five months, at the expiration of which, he was ſet at liberty, by a proviſional ſentence, given by the Parliament at Paris. A ſentence of the ſame kind, obtained afterwards, procured them the reſtitution of their money. The demand now was, to cancel the partnerſhip, and to recover damages.

By the ſentence pronounced againſt the Prince.

I. The act of partnerſhip is annulled.

II. The impriſonment declared null and unjuſt; the detainers to be effaced and eraſed.

III. The Prince of Salm, on his demand for the ſuppreſſion of the memorials printed againſt him, nonſuited.

IV. The abuſive expreſſions uſed in the memorials publiſhed by the Prince of Salm, Cavalcabo, Faulconier, and Coſte d'Arnobat, to be ſuppreſſed.

V. The Prince of Salm, Cavalcabo, Faulconier, Coſte d'Arnobat, and Clapſier, caſt in 40,000 livres damages, to which ſum each of them is anſwerable.

VI. The Prince of Salm condemned to pay 26,000 livres, claimed for charges, &c.

VII. The Prince of Salm, Cavalcabo, Faulconier, Coſte d'Arnobat, and Clapſier, to pay full coſts.

VIII. The ſentence to be printed and ſtuck up. One hundred copies to be printed, at the expence of the Prince of Salm, Cavalcabo, Faulconier, Coſte d'Arnobat, and Clapſier.

The verdict does honour to the parliament of Paris, by whom it hath been given; and we cannot but congratulate the injured merchants upon it. It is a deciſion, that ſhews there is juſtice in France. What a puniſhment does the Prince undergo! Notwithſtanding his high rank, he is diſgraced and diſhonoured by the firſt tribunal in the kingdom. By the firſt article, he is ignominiouſly expelled from a mercantile houſe; by the ſecond, declared guilty of having impriſoned his own creditors; the third, confirms the titles given him, in the memorials publiſhed againſt him; by the fourth, declared a calumniator, ſince his memorials are ſuppreſſed; and laſtly, by the other articles, he is obliged to pay 66,000 livres, and the coſts. May this ſerve as an example to other great men!

HALIFAX, May 1.

The brig Betſey, James Young, Maſter, ſailed from Glaſgow, the 25th March, with a full cargo of Merchandiſe, for Halifax—nothing remarkable occurred, until Monday afternoon, the 23d inſt. when ſhe ſuddenly ſtruck upon a hidden rock, about 5 leagues off Joddore Head, and immediately went down. There were ten mariners, and five paſſengers on board—Capt. M'Lean of the Houſe of M'Lean and Bogle, of Shelburne, was almoſt drowned before he got into the boat, and expired a few hours after they left the veſſel. It was with the utmoſt difficulty, the reſt of the people ſaved their lives. They reached the ſhore, in fifteen hours after leaving the wreck:—They did not ſave any thing, except what happened to be on their backs at that time;—not a paper nor a letter was preſerved—had they attempted to go below, they muſt all have periſhed; for in leſs than five minutes after the Veſſel ſtruck, ſhe was entirely out of ſight. The Capt. and crew came up here laſt Sunday morning.

PHILADELPHIA, May 19.

The Herveian Society of Edinburgh, have adjudged their annual prize, for 1786, to Mr. Benjamin Smith Barton, of Philadelphia, for his diſſertation, containing "*An experimental enquiry into the nature and properties of the Hyoſcyamus niger, of Linnæus; its effects on the human ſyſtem; its uſe in the cure of diſeaſes, and the comparative power of different parts of the plant.*"—The prize medal was to be publickly delivered to Mr. Barton, on the 12th of laſt month.

Various opinions are propagated reſpecting the probable reſult of the federal convention; but whatever means are purſued, it ſeems to be unanimouſly agreed, that a ſtrong and efficient executive power muſt be ſomewhere eſtabliſhed. How widely different would have been the character of the union,

if in Congreſs had reſided a power to controul the ſelfiſh intereſts of a ſingle ſtate, and to compel the ſacrifice of partial views, in order to promote the common weal. The depravity of individuals, not checked by phyſical obligation, will indeed taint the complexion of ſociety; and if thoſe vices that corrupt the heart, did not extinguiſh the virtues of citizens, even Rome, which is now no more, would ſtill have exiſted. In conſidering then, what form of government is beſt calculated to promote the principles of univerſal juſtice, probity and honour (which, after all, muſt be the ſource of national ſtrength, as well as happineſs) fatal experience will inſtruct us, that little can be left to the voluntary diſpoſition of the people. Whether the ſhattered fabrick of the original conſtitution is to be repaired and enlarged, or a new and ſtately building erected upon the old foundation—whether, on the one hand, the vaſt continent is to be diſtributed into diſtinct republicks, or, on the other, the majeſty of a world, centered in an individual, are queſtions that reſpect only the forms and not the objects of government; for there are immutable laws in civil ſocieties, independent of times, places and circumſtances; and let theoriſts eſtabliſh what principles they pleaſe in the three ſorts of government we are acquainted with, by making virtue the ſpring of the republican, honour the ſource of the monarchical, and fear the baſis of the deſpotick—if theſe do not lead the people of each government into virtuous manners, the whole is nothing but a political romance.

A few days ago, in Third-ſtreet, a young coxcomb, who had made too free with the bottle, having ſtaggered after a lady of *delicate* dreſs and ſhape, for ſome diſtance, at length laid hold of her hand, and, peeping under her large hat, told her that he did not like her ſo well *before* as *behind*, but, notwithſtanding, he would be glad of the favour of a kiſs; to which the lady replied, "with all my heart, Sir, if you will do me the favour to kiſs the part you like beſt."

May 25. On Sunday laſt, arrived in this port, the ſhip Canton, Captain Truxton, in eighteen weeks, from Canton, in China. Captain Truxton ſailed from this port, about ſixteen months ago.

The ſame day arrived here, the ſhip Favourite, Capt. Vallance, from Havre de Grace. On the 25th of April, in lat. 40. 7. long. 52, he ſpoke the ſhip Lydia, Capt. Pye, from L'Orient, for Virginia, 18 days out, all well. On the 1ſt of this month, he fell in with the wreck of a ſchooner, Capt. Bernard, who left Boſton the 5th of April, bound for Hiſpaniola, had been overſet in a gale of wind, and had carried away both his maſts;—in the ſame gale, a ſea broke on board, killed the mate, and waſhed the Captain overboard; but he was afterwards taken on board again, with one of his legs broke; the wind then blowing very hard, with a high ſea, it was with difficulty Captain Vallance could ſend a boat on board her: He kept her company for three days, but the wind continuing very high, he could render no further aſſiſtance (ſhe having plenty of proviſions) than by putting a perſon on board, to navigate her into port. When they parted with her, they were informed the Captain's leg was mortifying, and but little hopes of his life.

On Saturday laſt, we are informed, the General Meeting of the Cincinnati, adjourned *ſine die*, having previouſly elected the following officers, viz.

His Excellency General Waſhington, Preſident General. General Mifflin, Vice Preſident General. General Knox, Secretary General. Major Turner, Aſſiſtant Secretary General.

The Rev. Synod of New York and Philadelphia, met in this city on Wedneſday the 16th inſtant, according to adjournment, conſiſting of miniſters and elders from the Preſbyteries of New York, Dutcheſs county, New Brunſwick, Philadelphia, Newcaſtle, Lewis Town, Carliſle, Baltimore, Hanover, Lexington, Redſtone, Abington, and South Carolina.

The Reverend Alexander Miller, the laſt year's Moderator, opened the Synod, with a ſermon ſuitable to the occaſion; and the Rev. Jedediah Chapman was choſen Moderator for the preſent year.

While the citizens of the United States (ſays a naval correſpondent) complain of the want of reſources for a *Navy*—they are deficient in not promoting the means of creating them. Should every Captain of a veſſel, be compelled to carry an apprentice for every 50 tons his veſſel carries, and ſhould every ſtate impoſe a trifling duty upon the wages of ſeamen, to be appropriated for the ſupport of a naval hoſpital in each ſeaport, it would ſoon create a number of ſeamen, ſufficient to man as large a navy, as the United States, in her preſent ſtate of agriculture, manufactures and population, *ought* to maintain.

A gentleman from Liſbon, informs us, that miniſters from France and Great Britain, were convened in that metropolis, for the purpoſe of framing permanent treaties of commerce. The trade of Portugal, is certainly an object of conſiderable importance to this country; yet ſuch are the debility and derangement of our federal politicks, that we have not any agent at that court, to protect our intereſts from the attacks of European negociators. To what quarter, indeed can we direct our attention, without finding additional cauſe to deplore, the feeble and diſordered ſtate of the continental ſyſtem.

May 26.—On Friday evening laſt, notwithſtanding the tempeſtuous weather, the equally amiable and illuſtrious General Waſhington, accompanied by a brilliant crowd of his friends of both ſexes, proceeded to the Univerſity, to hear a lady deliver a lecture on

the power of eloquence. This a superficial observer, accustomed to undervalue all female talents, might denominate condescension, so it certainly was; but the man of judgment and penetration, would conclude, that a soul like Cyrus or Scipio, only could be capable of such attention and patronage.

NEW YORK, May 24.

Extracts from the Journals of Congress, Tuesday, April 10, 1787.

A motion was made by Mr. Kearny, seconded by Mr. Blount,

Resolved, That on the last Friday in the present month, Congress will adjourn, to meet on the first Monday in June next, at the city of Philadelphia, in the state of Pennsylvania, and the president of Congress, is hereby authorised and directed, on the said last Friday in the present month, to adjourn Congress to the said first Monday in June next, to meet in the city of Philadelphia, in the state of Pennsylvania, and that the secretary of Congress, and the heads of the several departments, take order for the removal of the books and papers belonging to their respective offices, to the said city of Philadelphia.

A motion was then made, by Mr. Varnum, to amend the motion by striking out the words, "at the city of Philadelphia, in the state of Pennsylvania," and in lieu thereof, to insert, "Newport, in the state of Rhode Island, and Providence Plantations."

And on the question, to agree to this amendment, it passed in the negative.

A motion was then made by Mr. King, to amend the motion, by striking out the following words, "at the city of Philadelphia, in the state of Pennsylvania, and to meet in the city of Philadelphia, in the state of Pennsylvania, and that the secretary of Congress, and the heads of the several departments, take order for the removal of the books and papers belonging to their respective offices, to the said city of Philadelphia," so that it read, Resolved, That on the last Friday in the present month, Congress will adjourn to meet on the first Monday in June next, and the president of Congress is hereby authorized and directed, on the said last Friday in the present month, to adjourn Congress to the said first Monday in June next.

And on the question, shall these words stand, it passed in the affirmative.

In Congress, April 21, 1787.

Resolved, That the Board of Treasury be, and they are hereby authorised to contract for three hundred tons of copper coin of the federal standard, agreeably to the proposition of Mr. James Jarvis; provided that the premium to be allowed to the United States on the amount of copper coin contracted for, be not less than fifteen per cent. that it be coined at the expence of the contractor, but under the inspection of an officer appointed and paid by the United States, &c.

In Congress, April 23, 1787.

Resolved, That the privilege of sending and receiving letters and packets, free of postage, be extended to the members of the Convention to be held in Philadelphia on the second Monday in May next, in the same manner as is allowed to the members of Congress.

In Congress, April 24, 1787.

Resolved, That the Secretary at War direct the commanding officer of the troops of the United States on the Ohio, to take immediate and efficient measures for dispossessing a body of men who have in a lawless and unauthorised manner taken possession of post St. Vincents, in defiance of the proclamation and authority of the United States, and that he employ the whole or such part of the force under his command, as he shall judge necessary to effect the object.

In Congress, May 2, 1787.

Resolved, That the Secretary at War be authorised and directed to sell, at Publick Auction, or otherwise, certain damaged and useless military stores, lying at Springfield, West Point, Philadelphia, Carlisle, and at Virginia, and that he account with the Board of Treasury for the proceeds of the sales.

The following is to be inscribed on the Monument to be erected at St. Paul's Church, in memory of the late Major General *Montgomery*.

This MONUMENT
Was erected by the Order of CONGRESS,
25th January, 1785,
To transmit to posterity a grateful remembrance of the Patriotism, Conduct,
Enterprize, and Perseverance of
Major General
RICHARD MONTGOMERY;
Who, after a series of success, amidst the
Most discouraging Difficulties, fell
In the Attack on QUEBEC,
31st December, 1775.
Aged 39 Years.

By accounts brought in the sloop Charles, Capt. White, arrived here, on Monday, from Norfolk, Virginia, we are informed, that a Spanish vessel had put into that port in distress, having on board, 60,000 dollars, destined for Baltimore, Maryland, and there to purchase vessels, and load flour, for the Spanish ports.

BENNINGTON, May 7.

As many unfavourable allegations have been spread abroad, to injure the good people of Vermont, relative to their harbouring the insurgents from Massachusetts, the following transaction may serve to shew our disposition not to encourage factious and rebellious fugitives, who have fled from justice.

On Monday se'nnight, about one hundred of the Rebels from Massachusetts, who fled from justice, met at Capt. Galusha's, in Shaftsbury, in convention, to agree on measures for continuing their oppositions to that government. The authority of Shaftsbury, being alarmed at such an illegal collection, immediately met, and demanded of the insurgents, the occasion of their meeting. A committee, consisting of a Col. Smith (who

was appointed their president) and four others, were chosen to make answer to this demand, which was, "that they were driven from their country, and had convened with a view of concerting measures, whereby they might return and enjoy their properties," and on being duly questioned, they produced two letters, one from Shays, and one from another of their principals, encouraging them to hold out and be spirited in their opposition, for a few weeks longer, and they might be assured of relief. Judge Olin, who acted as principal, on the part of the authority, conducted with a spirit truly patriotick and noble. He informed them, that if they were met for the purpose of petitioning the legal authority of Massachusetts, for pardon, and leave to return, that their proceedings would be deemed highly commendable; but if their views were hostile, and their business was to concert plans for committing depredations, and continuing their opposition to that government, they must disperse immediately; for no such unlawful assembling, could be allowed in Vermont. Col. Smith answered, that the hopes of any advantage by petitioning, was now at an end.

The Sheriff of the county, who had been previously notified, was present, for the purpose of dispersing them, in case they refused to withdraw. The rebels plead for leave to be by themselves a few minutes, which was granted; after which, they dispersed, and proceeded immediately to White Creek, in the state of New York, where we have understood there was a considerable body collected, who set in convention from day to day, without opposition.

The Governour and Council of Vermont, have given the strongest assurances to his Excellency Governour Bowdoin, that in case the insurgents residing in this state, pursue any measures that are hostile, the most effectual measures shall be taken, by the forces of this state, for apprehending and delivering them up to his authority and punishment.

LITCHFIELD, May 28.

The persons from Sharon, who were imprisoned in our gaol last week, on complaint and suspicion of enlisting men, for the purpose of assisting others, in releasing the criminals at Barrington, were examined on Tuesday last, and discharged from confinement; excepting Mitchell, who was remanded to prison for trial at the next Supreme Court, on an indictment for High Treason.

NORTHAMPTON, May 30.

On Sunday last was brought to this town and committed to goal, a Capt. Bingham, of Partridgefield, in the county of Berkshire—he was a captain in the militia, and one of the principal characters in that county concerned in the rebellion.

We are informed, that four of the insurgents from the county of Berkshire, in endeavouring to sow the seeds of sedition in several towns in the western part of Connecticut, were taken into custody by the authority of that state, and are now confined in Litchfield goal—and that the high sheriff of the county of Litchfield, has written to Col. Hyde, high sheriff of the county of Berkshire, *to prove his property and take it away.*

Yesterday was committed to goal in this town, a Lieut. Bullard, of Orange, and two others—Bullard was taken at Swanzey in New Hampshire, inlisting men for Shays.

The following Instrument was taken with Lieut. Bullard, and is inserted verbatim et literatim.

We do Each one of us acknowledge our selves to be Inlisted into a company commanded by capt.——————& Lieut. Isaac Bullard & in colo Hazeltons Regement of Regulators in order for the suppreshon of tyrannical governmint in the massachusetts State And we do In gage to abay Such orders as we shall Receive from time to time from our Superior officers and to faithfullly Sarve for the terme of three months. from the Dete in Witness Hereof we have hereeunte Set our names ——————

the conditions of Will Be For a Sarjt Sixty Shillings Pr Month—Corpl Fifty Shillings a month Privet Forty Shillings a modth and if git the Day there will Be a concerdreble Bounty Ither Forty or Sixty Pounds

ZaheuS Hasting Sarjt
John Holden

WORCESTER.

A majority of the States being fully represented in Convention, at Philadelphia, on Friday, the 25th of May, they proceeded to the choice of a President, when his Excellency General Washington was unanimously elected to that important office.

Major William Jackson was at the same time appointed Secretary to this Honourable Board.

On the 23d inst. the Rev. Joseph Willard was ordained to the work of the Gospel Ministry, in the north parish of Wilbraham.

The Rev. Mr. Henry Channing is ordained to the pastoral office in the Congregational Church at New London.

DIED.]—At Boston, Miss Betsy Ballard. At Hallowell, the Hon. James Howard, Esq; aged 82.

☞ *Instructions from the towns of Grafton, and New Braintree to their Representatives, with the Protests entered against them, and other matters unavoidably omitted, will appear in our next.*

"*Lancaster, May 31st*, 1787.

"Yesteday morning, was killed here, one thousand seven hundred and eighty seven birds of prey; also seven hundred eggs of the same were taken.

"If you see fit, Mr. Editor, to insert the foregoing in your Magazine, it may possibly be imitated, and save the industrious farmer much pains and trouble. L. W."

A REMEDY for a LAMENESS produced by a fixed Contraction of the Parts affected, from a Letter of Doctor LOBB.

IT may lead us into a right notion of the cauſe of this diſeaſe, if we conſider that every fibre, veſſel, membrane and muſcle of the body, which is dry, rigid, contracted, and immoveable, becomes ſuch through the want of particles of fluid in their interſtices, ſufficient to keep them in their natural ſtate of diſtenſion, and mobility or moveableneſs.

This want of fluid in their interſtices (as I apprehend) is occaſioned by the viſcid ſtate of the blood's obſtructions in the courſe of its circulation; and a deficient ſecretion of the lymph from it.

The internal remedies I do not now take into conſideration; but it may be obſerved that thoſe outward applications are proper, which can fill the interſtice of the contracted veſſels and muſcles, with ſuch a fluid, as will bring them to their natural diſtention, and render them duly diſtractile and moveable.

I ſhall now acquaint you with an external remedy, which has been very effectual, for the recovering the uſe of a limb that had been long diſabled, by a fixed contraction of ſome of the muſcles.

Many years ago (when I lived at Yeoville, in Somerſetſhire) my advice was deſired for a poor man's child, a boy of about eight or nine years of age, one of whoſe legs was contracted more than when a man is ſitting in a chair: He could not ſtretch it out or move it; neither could it be extended by any other, without an injury to the part affected.

I preſcribed a relaxing linement, of which, curriers' oil was one chief ingredient; and ordered the parts affected, to be gently rubbed with it—but it was of no ſervice.

The probable conſequences of this poor boy living without the uſe of that limb, very much moved my pity; and while I was conſidering what further might be done for his relief, it came into my mind, that the glovers of the town, brought their lamb and kid ſkins (which were dry, ſtiff and hard) to be ſoft and ſupple as gloves, by rubbing them with a liquor, made with the yolks of eggs and water.

Hereupon I reaſoned thus with myſelf, viz.—Since this egg liquor is ſo efficacious in removing contractions from the parts of dead animal fibres, veſſels and membranes (by art made ſtiff, dry and hard) why may it not be as effectual when ſufficiently applied to living animal fibres, veſſels and membranes, in a ſtate of contraction?—And I reſolved to try its efficacy in the caſe of this poor boy.

I ordered the contracted parts of his legs, to be gently rubbed two or three times a day, with the egg liquor; and, by this means, he eaſily recovered the uſe of his leg.

This egg liquor I adviſe to be made in the following manner, viz.

Take the yolk of a new laid egg, let it be beaten with a ſpoon to the greateſt thinneſs, then by a ſpoonful at a time, add three ounces of pure water, agitating the mixture continually, that the egg and water may be well incorporated. This liquor may be applied to the parts contracted, cold, or only milk warm, by a gentle friction for a few minutes, three or four times a day.

This remedy I have ſince adviſed in like caſes, and with the like happy ſucceſs; and others to whom I have communicated it, have found the ſame advantage from it, in ſuch caſes.

From a late Philadelphia Paper.

Mr. EDITOR,

THE following compoſition having been communicated to me as a cheap and excellent colouring and preſervative of gates, pales, barns, &c. I take the liberty to recommend the publication of it in your paper.

Melt two ounces of roſin in an iron pot or kettle; add three gallons of train oil, and three or four roles of brimſtone: When the roſin and brimſtone are melted and become thin, add as much Spaniſh brown, or red or yellow Oker (or any other colour you want, ground fine as uſual with oil) as will give the whole as deep a ſhade as you like. Then lay it on with a bruſh, as hot and as thin as you can. Some days after the firſt coat is dried, give it a ſecond.

It is well atteſted that this will preſerve plank for ages, and keep the weather from driving through brick work. As the materials are eaſy to be obtained, and the work can be done by a common labourer, the printing it in your paper cannot but be acceptable to your cuſtomers. From your humble ſervant, T.